



## Measuring parental stress in mothers of infants: A Rasch analysis

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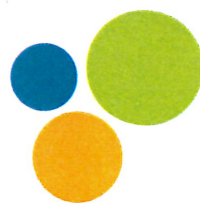
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ID: 15 / CL2: 4

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

**Personality traits and affect its interaction with reported suicidal ideation and attempt among university students**

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**Abstract:** The present study investigated the relationship between personality traits, negative and positive affect and reported suicide ideation and attempt. The participants were university students in Kosovo (N=371) that completed the following instruments: the NEO Personality Inventory Revised (NEO-PI-R), the PANAS-X scale (measuring positive and negative affect) and Suicide Ideation and Behavior Scale (SIBC). Statistical analysis indicated significant mean differences for those that reported suicidal ideation in domains of Neuroticism, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness. Similarly was found significant mean differences for those that reported suicide attempt for domains of Neuroticism, Extroversion, and Conscientiousness. Furthermore, the binomial regression analysis revealed that suicide ideation was positively predicted by Neuroticism and gender, and negatively by Openness. Statistical analysis showed that positive affect was positively correlated with Extroversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and negatively correlated with Neuroticism, while negative affect was positively correlated with Neuroticism and suicidal ideation scores, and negatively correlated with Extroversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness.

The study provides also further insight into specific facets of personality domains that differ among those that reported suicide ideation and attempt.

**Keywords:** Personality traits NEO-PI-R, Suicide ideation and attempt, Positive and negative affect.

ID: 221 / CL2: 3

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

**Measuring parental stress in mothers of infants: A Rasch analysis**

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Parental efficacy is central to parenting and can be affected through intervention (T. L. Jones & Prinz, 2005). Broad investigations of parental efficacy might include measures of parent satisfaction, confidence and stress. The Parental Stress Scale (PSS; Berry & Jones, 1995) is a short measure of perceived stress resulting from being a parent. The current study examined the psychometric properties of the Danish language version of the PSS in a community sample of 1110 mothers of children aged 0 to 12 months employing the Rasch family of IRT models, and emphasizing the issues of unidimensionality and equal item functioning (no DIF) relative to the age and educational levels of the mothers. No adequate fit to the pure Rasch model could be established for the full PSS scale with dichotomized items. After eliminating two items (2 and 11), two subscales measuring different aspect of parental stress; a 9-item scale measuring parental stress and a 7-item scale measuring lack of parental satisfaction (reversed items) were found each to fit so-called graphical loglinear Rasch models (Kreiner & Christensen, 2002, 2004, 2007): The parental stress subscale fit a model adjusted for local response dependence between some item pairs, as well as DIF for one relative to mothers' level of education and DIF for another item relative to age and educational level of the mothers. The parental satisfaction subscale fit a model adjusted only for local response dependence. The findings have implications for the use of the PSS for individual screening and research purposes.

Thursday, 6th July 2017